

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, October 7.

By the S S Zealandia a further decline in the price of sugar is reported. As the shipments from the islands at this period of the year are light, the immediate effect will not be very hurtful, but still it is a bad omen for the coming crop.

The past week has been an unusually brisk one among the retail dealers, and no doubt a profitable one also. By the S S Bordeaux from London, via Madeira, a large lot of foreign goods will be placed on the market.

The arrivals for the week consist of the Forest Queen from Port Townsend, S S Bordeaux from London, S S Zealandia from San Francisco, and the French brig Tawera, put back, en route to San Francisco.

The departures were the S S Alameda and brig Consuelo for San Francisco, and the S S Zealandia for the Colonies.

The bkine Eureka sails to-day for San Francisco, and H J M's corvette Tsukuba for Hakodate, Japan.

Since our last weekly issue, the community has lost one of its leading business men in the person of Henry May. He started business here in 1855, and a few years afterwards he visited his home in England where he remained about 12 years. He again returned to the Islands and settled down here. He amassed a considerable fortune by good business tact and constant application.

The auctioneers had a fair amount of business during the week, and to-morrow Mr E P Adams holds an important credit sale.

The Oceanic S S Mariposa, with dates to the 1st instant, may be looked for early to-morrow morning.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

TUESDAY, September 30.

Steamship Mokoli, McGregor, from a circuit of Molokai via Lahaina and Lanai.

Steamship Planter, Bates, from Maui and Molokai.

Schr Laka, from Kaula.

WEDNESDAY, October 1.

Steamship James Mackee, Freeman, for Kaula, via Waianae and Waialua.

Steamship Waimanalo, Nelson, for Waimanalo.

Schr Walele, from Maliko.

Schr Mile Morris, from Maliko.

Schr Emma, from Waimanalo.

THURSDAY, October 2.

Fr S S Bordeaux, Phillipot, 88 days from Madeira, via States of Magellan and Coronei.

Am bk Forest Queen, Neilson, 23 days from Bellingham Bay.

Schr Ka Mo, from Kaula.

Schr Walele, from Hana.

FRIDAY, October 3.

Steamship Lehua, Weisbarth, from all ports from Paahua to Onomea, Hamakua.

SATURDAY, October 4.

Steamship Zealandia, Webber, 6 days and 15 hours from San Francisco.

Steamship Kaula, King, from Maui and Hawaii.

Schr Likelike, Lorenzen, from Kahului, Pukoo and way ports.

Schr Nettie Merrill, from Lahaina.

Schr Rainbow, from Koolau.

Schr Walehu, from Waialua.

Schr Caterina, from Hanalei.

SUNDAY, October 5.

Schr Mary E Foster, from Kaula.

Schr Manukawala, from Koolau.

Schr Rob Roy, from Koolau.

Schr Kapiolani, from Waianae.

Schr Walehu, from Kaula and Niihau.

Schr Kilauea Hou, McDonald, from Hawaii and Maui.

Schr C R Bishop, Davis, from Hamakua.

Schr Kaula, from Koolau.

MONDAY, October 6.

Fr bk Tawera, La Guen, put back.

DEPARTURES.

TUESDAY, September 30.

Steamship Kaula, King, for Hawaii and Maui at 4 P.M.

Steamship Waimanalo, Nelson, for Waimanalo at 5 P.M.

Steamship Kaula, King, for Kaula and Niihau at 5 P.M.

Steamship Kaula, King, for Kaula and Niihau at 5 P.M.

Steamship Kaula, King, for Kaula and Niihau at 5 P.M.

Steamship Kaula, King, for Kaula and Niihau at 5 P.M.

Steamship Kaula, King, for Kaula and Niihau at 5 P.M.

Steamship Kaula, King, for Kaula and Niihau at 5 P.M.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per Alameda, Oct 1—Theo H Davies & Co, 4512 bags sugar; 3041 bags sugar; F A Schaefer & Co, 1717 bags sugar; C Brewer & Co, 1436 bags sugar; M S Gribbaum & Co, 1539 bags sugar; M Phillips & Co, 200 bags rice; Sing Chong & Co, 500 bags rice; Conche & Ahung, 316 bags rice; G W Macfarlane & Co, 98 bags rice; Hyman Bros, 976 bags rice; M McInerney, 320 bags bananas; S M Carter & Co, 200 bags bananas; C E Henson, 220 bags bananas; Brown & Co, 87 bags bananas; E L Marshall, 306 bags bananas; Sresovich, Gray & Co, 308 bags bananas; Quong Glick Chong & Co, 76 bags bananas; Chung Wa, 50 bags bananas; E W Haskell, 10 es medicine; M W McClesney & Son, 785 hides, 1129 sheep and goat skins and 222 bags bananas; Wells, Fargo & Co, 2 pkgs mdse, 12 bags bananas, 1 sk coin (\$5435.76); Bishop & Co, 1 bx coin, (\$550); Wing Wo Chan, 1 bag coin (\$400); Wilder & Co, 4 ctns of goods; Sandries, 10,000 cigars. Domestic value, \$102,331.12; foreign, \$21,625.76.

For San Francisco, per brig Consuelo, Oct 2—W G Irwin & Co, 2987 bags sugar and 740 pkgs sugar; Theo H Davies & Co, 717 bags sugar; C Brewer & Co, 648 bags sugar. Total sugar, 5100 pkgs; weight, 267 1108-2000. Domestic value, \$30,194.40.

PASSENGERS.

From Maalaea, Kona and Kau, per Planter, Sept 30—F H Hayselden, L A Andrews, S Savidge and son, C F Baldwin, Geo Snyder, Mrs P Lee, M Rose, Miss Kapine, Miss Mollie Bush, Isaac Sherwood, E Smith, J W Girvin, N S Sachs, and 47 deck.

From Molokai and Lanai, per Mokoli, Sept 29—Mrs Emma M Beckley and 20 deck.

For Kaula and Niihau, per Iwalei, Sept 30—Mr and Mrs Knudsen and 2 servants, Misses J D and Maud Knudsen, Masters Knudsen (3), J D Marlin, D Trask, wife and 2 children, G N Rutherford, H P Payne, Mrs E A McBryde, Miss Mary McBryde, Walter McBryde, and 120 deck.

For Hilo and way ports, per Kinau, Sept 30—Hon S G Wilder, Capt A B Hayley, A Gillian, D Hannebery, H R Hitchcock, P A Dias, W R Holt, J Richardson, Morris Hyman, Joseph Hyman, Miss Cio Stuart, A Young, G R Wood.

From Kaula, via Waialua and Waianae, per James Mackee, Oct 1—Judge J Kakin, Major Unger, Mrs Cuthbert, Mr Adams, R Dickson, and 70 deck.

For San Francisco, per Alameda, Oct 1—David W C Nestled, E W Haskell, Miss Helen M Haskell, C Vorrath and wife, Mrs H Lase and child, Miss A C Poppenberg, Mrs H S Scribner, Mrs J H children, Mrs Dr G L Elch, E McInerney, J H Gallinger, J D Tucker, J R Morrill, Miss Kate Gray, Wm H Bailey and wife, L A Andrews, J M Girvin, M W McClesney, steersman—H F Singer, J de Silva and wife, J Holt, F W Brown, Tim Luck Chin, Mrs Engliage and child, F W Mackee, Henry Clarke, Miss L Moffatt, Wm Widdell, M Lhos, N Lane, D Driscoll, Miss B Garstein, Chas Berry, A Wilson, wife and child, J A Swartz, T P Ryan, Clarence H Brown, J H Harding, M Gartenberg, Geo Sayer, L Tobert, S Ackerman, P Potter, W Hirst, L D Merry, S J Renault, Wong Sing and Geo Appleton.

From London, via Madeira and Coronei, per Bordeaux, Oct 2—P H W Ross, wife and 2 children and 750 immigrants.

From Bellingham Bay, per Forest Queen, Oct 2—Frank Hagerty and Harry L Shaw.

For San Francisco, per brig Consuelo, Oct 3—C N Gwin, wife and child, and J N Stinson.

For Maalaea, Kona, and Kau, per Planter, Oct 3—Judge W F Kakaia, W F Bates, H C Singer, Ed Smith, Jas I Dowsett, Jr, and wife, Isaac P Sherwood, Mrs M D Cooke and daughter, Mrs J H S Martin and daughter, Mrs P Lee, Mrs Willis, 4 children and servant, Mrs J W Maxwell and 2 children, J C Searle, A Barnes, Wm Higgins, and 250 deck.

For Waianae, Waialua and Kaula, per James Mackee, Oct 3—P A de Lanux, Major Unger, S W Barnes, Mrs Parmenter and daughter, Hon J H Patey, H C Adams, Mr Dickson, Rev A O Forbes, A Wenner, E Macfie, and 90 deck.

From Lahaina, per Nettie Merrill, Oct 4—H P Glade and family, and 10 deck.

From San Francisco, per Zealandia, Oct 4—Mrs Wilson, Mr W M Tuttle, Thos Lee, and 1 Chinaman in the steerage. In transit for the Colonies—C J Hutchinson, John Joshua and wife, Miss M Olliphant, T Mahoney, W Mahoney, Mrs Perrin, S M Knox, J Burn, W Bignell, Mr Macwood, H B Brady, H J Case, M Collis, Capt and Mrs S Ashton, C A Eckstrom, A E Pratt, R Benson, E Ackerman, G H Allan, R G Row, J Thompson, wife and family, B S Thompson, John Macleod, Mrs and Miss Taylor, W H Jennings, F A Power, J H Wieleck, Mrs Capt Wagner, J S Thomas, Mr and Mrs Thompson, Mr Witkowski, and 47 steerage.

From Hilo and way ports, per Kinau, Oct 4—Hon S G Wilder, F P Hastings, G W Wilfong, J L Young, D K Pa, Morris Hyman, J M Horner, Miss E Wodehouse, Mrs W S Wond, Miss M Hirt, F B Duff, P A Dias, Mrs J Sharron, W King, E Norris, E C Winston, J W Gay, W W Goodale, D Kahalelelo, G Maipinepine, Mrs S Green, Don Lin, and 104 deck.

From Kaula and Kamaeha, per Likelike, Oct 4—A M Sprout, J M Duka, Dr G A Rawson, W Goodale, W R Holt, wife and servant, A Brouse, W T Rhoades and wife, D Greig, J Lucas, 1 insane, 1 prisoner, and 74 deck.

From Kaula and Niihau, per Iwalei, Oct 5—Prof John C Hill, Mrs Mancy Hill, Mrs Mary and J D Marlin, R Cotton, Mrs M J Rowell, Mr Ahli, Rev J K Hamma, J Kawai and son, Mr Kealoha, Mrs E Aloia and child, and 192 deck.

For the Colonies, per Zealandia, Oct 4—Hon J Pifer, W Johnson, F C Anderson, N Foldi.

For Waialua, per Walehu, Oct 6—Capt J A Jackson.

For Kaula, Kamaeha and Niihau, per Likelike, Oct 6—R W Meyer, Jos Aea, wife and child, A Brouse, E L Robbins, C W Stoddard, and about 91 deck.

MARRIED.

GREENE—HILTON—In this city, Oct. 4th, at the residence of Dr. S. G. Tucker, by J. A. Cruzan, Pastor Fort Street Church, R. JAY GREENE, of Honolulu, to Miss M. A. HILTON, of Oakland, Cal.

BORN.

HINGLEY—In this city, on the 6th instant, to the wife of J. W. HINGLEY, a son.

DIED.

SISTER OF MERCY—In this city on the 6th instant, Sister MARY CLARA, aged 63 years, of the Order of the Holy Communion of the Devout Society of the Holy Trinity, and a Sister of the Augustinian Mission in the Hawaiian Islands.

The funeral will take place at St. Andrew's Cathedral at 4 o'clock P.M.

MAY—In this city, on the 1st instant, HENRY MAY, a native of Newark, England, aged 58 years.

Hook and Ladder No. 1 Meeting.

Protection Hook and Ladder Company held a regular meeting last night, which was fairly attended. The following officers presided: C. H. Winchester, Foreman; George Norton, Assistant Foreman; J. H. Murray, Secretary; and W. E. Herriek, Treasurer. The usual routine business was gone through with. Twelve new members were elected. Mr. Herriek reported that he had represented to the Board the necessity for a new truck for the company, and that there was a possibility that one might be secured within the next six months. The company decided by a unanimous vote to celebrate the coming Thanksgiving Day in the customary American style, and appointed Messrs. Murray, Bartlett and Herriek as the committee to make the necessary arrangements therefor.

VARIGNY'S "FOURTEEN YEARS IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS."

[CONTINUED.]

It is clear to me if universal suffrage is permitted, this Government will soon lose its monarchical character; so I am advised by my Ministers, and by officers of my Government versed in the law.

I thank you, Delegates and Nobles, for the readiness with which you have come to this Convention in accordance with my proclamation.

As we do not agree, it is useless to prolong the session; and as at the time His Majesty Kamehameha III. gave the Constitution in the year 1852, he reserved to himself the power of taking it away if it was not for the interest of his Government and the people; and as it is clear to me that that King left the revision of the Constitution to my predecessor and myself, therefore, as I sit in his seat, on the part of the Sovereignty of the Hawaiian Islands I make known to-day that the Constitution of 1852 is abrogated. I will give you a Constitution. As my Ministers are not advised of this intention, I ask them to remain in their respective positions, lest there should be any confusion or disturbance. I ask also all other officers of this Government to remain and discharge their duties; if any of them wish to resign, under the present circumstances, they are at liberty to do so.

[The above is the King's speech, as published at the time. M. Varigny only gives an abstract of it, adding the following paragraph, which does not appear in the published English version of the speech:]

"If some day my people, by the voice of their representatives, express a desire to discuss with nobles and with me the terms of a new Constitution, they will find me ready to yield to such a just demand. The labors of the Convention are ended, and the Convention is dissolved."

"During the King's speech I watched attentively the attitude of the Opposition among the delegates. I observed more of astonishment than of anger. They had not believed in so much boldness on the part of the Sovereign, and they had expected a proposal for an adjournment, which leaving the Government in check, would allow them to go to their districts and give an account of their stewardship and of the present position of affairs. None of them could hide from themselves the fact that they had gone much farther in the way of resistance than those who elected them desired. They perfectly well knew that nearly all the natives were with the King, sympathizing with him and seeing in him more than in his brother and his predecessor, the true representative of their race, of their ideas, and of their desires. The task of the opposing delegates was a difficult one. They were not ready, although they had said they were to offer armed resistance. Very few would have followed them in that course. They had used the menace—to attempt to put it in execution was to court at once a sure defeat—to abstain from doing so was to acknowledge their powerlessness. They determined to watch events and to let public opinion make itself known.

"It was hostile to them, and they could perceive as much as they were leaving the Legislative Hall. From the first words of the King's speech transmitted from mouth to mouth along the corridors, the report had spread throughout the town that the Convention was about to be dissolved, and a considerable crowd gathered in front of the Hall. The Opposition members were received in profound silence, whilst loud hurrahs saluted the King, who, entering his carriage, returned to the Palace, where he had asked me to invite my colleagues to meet him.

"As soon as the Cabinet Council was got together it occupied itself with the measures which the circumstances necessitated. On the proposition of Mr. Wyllie, the troops received orders to hold themselves in readiness, but nothing was done beyond the simple measure of precaution. Neither the King nor Mr. Harris nor I believed that it was necessary to do more. We were convinced that an insurrection was impossible, and that the Opposition were not in a position to make an appeal to arms.

"Mr. Wyllie and Mr. Hopkins were not so confident; they would willingly have increased the precautionary measures, and evidently did not more than half approve of the proposition of which the King had so boldly taken the initiative and assumed the responsibility. In reality,

this responsibility was more apparent than real. Reasoning either under the Constitution of 1852 or under that which subsequently replaced it, in any case the King was not and could not be responsible. Of two things one must happen; either Ministers would remain in power, and by that sole fact would assume all the responsibility for what might be done, or they would yield place to successors, who would at once step into this responsibility. As to going back, no one dreamed of it; retreat was impossible. As far as I was concerned, I entirely approved the King's act. I was known to be associated in it with heart and soul. It was the same with Mr. Harris. Our two colleagues accepted the situation now the deed was done.

"After the military precaution, the financial question demanded prompt solution. The appropriations voted by the previous Assembly had expired in the month of April, and were no longer available. Until new appropriations should be made no payments could be legally made, and since the first of April no salaries had been paid by the Treasury. It was urgent to find a remedy for this state of things. I submitted to the Council a resolution which authorized me to pay salaries on the scale voted by the last Assembly, and to defray in the same proportion the current expenses of the Government. This measure had for result to put again into circulation the sums which had accumulated in the Treasury and to put an end to a crisis which had been aggravated day by day. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was requested to transmit to the accredited representatives of foreign governments and to our own representatives in foreign countries a circular on the subject of recent events. A royal proclamation to the people was prepared during the sitting, printed within two hours and posted throughout the city. It asked the populace to beware of factious incitements and announced the immediate promulgation of a new Constitution. It was arranged that the Council should proceed to the work the next day, taking as a basis the resolutions which had been presented to the Convention.

"Night had already fallen when the sitting was over. I noticed as I returned home a certain agitation in the town, but it had no disquieting character. During the evening I received numerous visits, and my friends confirmed me in my impressions. Some members of the Convention also came to see me, and I quickly saw that, with the exception of two or three, none of them believed in any attempt at resistance, or in any chance of success. We had carefully avoided all show of military force, and all that might look like a provocation or that might cause it to be thought that we deemed any uprising possible. The King's proclamation was well received. The native population ranged itself without hesitation on the side of its Sovereign and loudly expressed its satisfaction; the merchants and the traders themselves saw in the coup d'etat the solution of a crisis, which, while it was prolonged, paralyzed business and shackled their enterprises. Success was not doubtful. What was needed was to follow it up and consolidate it.

"During this time what was the Opposition doing? They were not asleep, but they felt themselves isolated, without any real strength in the country. Their partisans would not go to extremities, and yet what was to be done? They took up a middle course; they sought safeguards for the future whilst protesting against the present, and the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, the organ of the party, published an article which I translate in its entirety, to show to what lengths are pushed the liberty of the press and the tolerance of the Government."

Honolulu readers having no need of such an illustration we omit the article in question, which is to be found in the ADVERTISER of Saturday, 20th August, 1884. Some of its phrases, especially those of the concluding paragraph, are so like some that we are from time to time treated to in the Opposition press of 1884 that one cannot read them without a smile. The wasted wailings and wasted thunder of twenty years ago are reproduced to-day to be wasted again, because so far as they are sin-

cere they were those of theorists as against the work of men of action, and because so much personal feeling permeated them then as now that they rendered themselves void of effect by their own exaggeration. Varigny seems to have fairly gauged them; he goes on to say:

"The violence of the language betrayed the weakness of the party. Men who are ready to act do not menace in this way. None the less, the article contained an odious appeal to the worst passions, to incendiarism and to assassination. We were urged to punish, but the Cabinet resolved to do nothing at all. There was no precedent for any such measure. The liberty of the press is so ingrained into the political ways and customs of the country that these violences of language seldom carry weight. It is restrictive laws that render the press dangerous. There, where it is known that the writer runs no risk, his most vehement diatribes remain without effect; he must convince his readers by arguments. The crowd rarely obey the call of a man whom they know to be perfectly safe in his office and of whom the persecutions of those in power do not exalt into importance. It seems to me that in France it is those in power who have always made the reputation of their enemies, and that a great many of them if left to themselves would have enjoyed neither notoriety nor influence.

"A young journalist went one day to see Horace Greely, the editor of the New York Tribune, to offer him an epileptic article directed against common enemies. Greely after having read it returned it to him without a word. Our young man, who thought he had surpassed himself, enquired if he was not satisfied. "Oh!" said Greely with an air of indifference "I will have it printed but it will convince nobody; I would rather have ten lines of close and precise argumentation! "But," replied the author with a somewhat abashed air, "it is so easy to write a slashing article." "Just so," replied Greely, "I know it is—and the public know it too."

"The article in the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER was indeed but the prelude to a series of others more violent and more personal in which each of the ministers was vigorously attacked. That was all fair in war and we endured attacks without troubling ourselves about them. Cabinet meetings followed one another, day by day, and at last on the 19th August we were ready for the proclamation of the new Constitution. We had arranged to give all possible solemnity to this ceremony and on Saturday, August 20th, the King, surrounded by his ministers, members of the Privy Council and the dignitaries of the kingdom read the new Constitution in the Throne-room and took the oath to it. The King himself then administered the oath to all the principal officers of the Government and the same evening the text of the Constitution was made public.

"The new Constitution was received with favor both in the Archipelago and without, and the newspapers of the United States far from sustaining the thesis of the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER voluntarily declared that the king and the Government were in the right, that the Constitution of 1852 had served its day, and that the new Charter offered guarantees of a lasting and stable character. The native population saw above all in the coup d'etat the liberation of the royal power from the yoke of missionaries, and a more complete separation between the executive power and the religious element. There were no changes in the government service, and business, suspended for a moment during the political crisis, took a new and vigorous start."

In the pages which follow M. Varigny gives in some detail history of the first session of the Assembly held under the new Constitution. Many of his remarks written with the advantage of having been behind the scenes are of much interest and we shall conclude our extracts from his work with a short series bearing on that chapter of Hawaiian history.

(To be continued.)

Mr. John Cassidy, the Superintendent of our local Bell Telephone Company, now on a visit to the States, has been chosen as an honorary member of the National Telephone Exchange Association which met at Philadelphia last month.

MEMORANDA.

The R M S S Zealandia, Webber, Commander, arrived Saturday at 8.30 A.M. She discharged San Francisco pilot at 10.10 P.M. Sept 27, and received Honolulu pilot at 7.50 A.M. Oct 4th. For the first two days of the passage experienced north-westerly winds with heavy sea, and afterwards easterly winds with fine weather to port. She sailed again for Sydney, via Auckland, at 12.30 P.M.